

committee had a herculean task, as we supposed it would. We recall an old fable about a man and

would be "resorted to" by the "white man," but we have nearly forgotten our Latia, and will present the platform in the English used by its framers. We presume it will be generally circulated in the Choctaw, Cherokee and Catawba languages as these are the "raw native" languages of the country. Hear, O ye blue lashed shores of the Atlantic, and give ear, O ye blue mountains of the West, while we record the mighty platform "Sam," merely premising that the "Raleigh clique" selected the President of the Convention, and the "Greensboro' clique" selected the candidate. Here is the platform:

1. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a progressive system of Internal Improvements; such as will ultimately develop the resources of the State, and such as will not burthen the people with oppressive taxation.

2. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the policy of General Government squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.¹⁷

Here, we presume, the committee caved in, and Vic-

"WHEREAS, There exist various and conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, [mark that — "*Whigs and Democrats*" — the K. N.'s have no opinion at all] both as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, as well as to the manner and extent to which amendments should be made:

Resolved, That in order that the paramount principles [in Heaven's name what are they?] of Americanism [oh!] may not be trampled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions made up by former political organizations, the American party, eschewing sectional issues in the State as well as in the Un-

ion, declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the present Constitution."

There it all is—in a nut shell, that needs not to be cracked. It will crack itself. In fact, it is already cracked, and deception, non-committalism, humbuggery, and *nothing* are exposed.

Kansas and Missouri.

The following appeal of the Missouri "Kansas Association," will be understood and appreciated by the people of this State:

the Southern people. It even overstates the danger of failure in the settlement of Kansas, it does not at all exaggerate the disastrous consequences of that failure if we once relax our hold upon this Territory. If we lose Kansas, we lay bare Missouri on three sides to the depredations of Abolition. She cannot endure this overwhelming hostility, and the result must be at no distant day the loss of that

State to the South. Hence the vital importance of working while there is a good promise that our exertions will bear fruits—will really control events affecting the permanent well being of our country:

OFFICE LAFAYETTE KANSAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY, }
Lafayette county, Mo. , March 25, 1856. }

To the People of the Southern States:

On the undersigned, managers of the "Lafayette Emigration Society," has devolved the important duty of calling the attention of the people of the Slave-holding States to the absolute necessity of immediate action on their part in relation to the settlement of Kansas Territory. The crisis is at hand. Prompt and decisive measures must be adopted, or farewell

The western counties of Missouri have for the last two years been heavily taxed, both in money and time, in fighting the battles of the South. Lafayette county alone has expended more than \$100,000 in money, and as much or more in time. Up to this time the border counties of Missouri have upheld and maintained the rights and interests of the South.

Missouri, we feel confident, has done her duty, and will still be found ready and willing to do all

she can, fairly and honorably, for the maintenance of the integrity of the South. But the time has come when she can no longer stand up, single-handed, the lone champion of the South, against the myriamids of the entire North. It requires no great foresight to perceive that if the "higher law" men succeed in this crusade, it will be but the commence-

How, then, shall these impending evils be avoided? The answer is obvious. Settle the territory with migrants from the South. The population of the Territory at this time is about equal—as many pro-

lavery settlers & abolitionists; but the fanatics have emissaries in all the Free States engaged in collecting money and enlisting men. Is it in the nature of Southern men to submit without resistance? We do not believe it. If, then, the South is influenced by a spirit of self-respect and independence, let societies be formed to assist emigrants. Those who can-

"The great struggle will come off at the next election, in October, 1855, and between the North and South."

tion, in October, 1856, and unless the South can at that time maintain her ground all will be lost. We repeat it, the crisis has arrived. The time has come for action—bold, determined action. Words will no longer do any good; we must have men in Kansas, and that by tens of thousands. A few will not answer. If we should need ten thousand and lack one of that number, all will count nothing. Let all, there-

There are hundreds of thousands of broad acres of rich land, worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre, and open to settlement and pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre. Shall we allow these rich lands and this beautiful country to be overrun by our Abolition enemies? We tell

you now, and tell you frankly, that unless you come quickly, and come by thousands, we are gone. The elections once lost are lost forever.

W. H. RUSSELL,
 MARTIN SLAUGHTER,
 O. ANDERSON,
 G. W. BAKER.

EDWARD WINSOR,
NATHAN CORDER,
WM. SHIELDS.

The Old Line Whigs of Virginia.
The old-line whigs of Virginia, like their brethren throughout the South, cannot be wheedled or

"A day or two since, we were in conversation with one of the most prominent old-line Whigs of the Northern Neck of Virginia—a whig, *par excellence*—a delegate from that quarter of the State in the last National Whig Convention, and who stood by Mr. Fillmore until his nomination for the presi-

"Unembarrassed now by party allegiance, he is prepared to act with that party which shall indicate most conservatism, devotion to the Union, and deter-

Know-Nothingism in the North is the stepping

RATE OF INTEREST.—The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill authorizing parties to contract for the payment of any rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent., on the renewal of any debt after maturity.

1941

market has declined a shade and is in moderate stock. Harems (23 cans) sold on Tuesday at a price of \$10 D., retailing from stores at the small margin at quotations. Rough is nominal at \$1 10 per bushel.

The receipts for several weeks' past have been the supply on market has been considerably reduced, but fully satisfied, however, for the present. Our quotations are merely nominal. See table.

It is in moderate equirry, and the stock in dealers light. Received on Tuesday 1,400 cans, which are private terms. Retailing from store and wharf at \$1 30.

—River—The market rules dull, and sales not good. Last transactions were at 9 1/2 for flooring, 7 1/2 for boards, and 8 1/2 for M. for scumming.

—There has been a moderate equirry for Culo

[illegible]

We reduce our quotations from store at \$61 to 27 cents Northern, as in quality. CHEESE—Has also and we quote at 9 to 10 cents @ lb. BACON—PORK—advice from other markets represent an advance and assurances of augmentation in supply. Crude oil price of Northern Mess. The light receipts have reduced the stock on market, though it is fully for present demand. We quote from store at \$20 @ bbl., as to quantity and quality.

LARD—Is very little inquiry for our description, and has a fair stock in stock. BREASTS—Description on

500 sacks Liverpool ground which were sold at \$1.99 days. No receipts of Alum. See table for 75.

small, but fully sufficient for the demand from sales of 12 @ 14 rats at prices ranging within our estimate. See table.

—To New York remain without material added to Boston and Philadelphia prices have needed a small decrease. See table for last rats paid.

ORK, April 22.—Flour is drooping, common to \$6 12½; @ \$6 50, common to low grades of extra @ \$6 75; mixed to standard southern \$7 @ \$7 50; and southern \$7 62 @ \$8 50. Wheat is dull and low. Corn is drooping, sales of southern mixed at 63 ¢ and low, sales of mess at \$18 12½. Beef is quiet and re-packed Chicago at \$18 12½. Lard is firm, sales

Whiskey is firm, sales of Ohio at 26½ cts.

MORE, April 22—Flour is dull, sales of Howard & Co., 23½ cts. Mills 30 cts. Rye, under large contracts, has further declined to five cents, and small lots at \$1.50 and \$1.75. Corn is rather lower, white 50¢ @ 53¢ and yellow 54½¢ @ 55 cts. Provisions are firm, with an upward tendency. Hams, with the exception of the small cants, shoulders 28½ cts, bulk shoulders are 28 cts and bulk sides at 27½ cts. Lard 10½ @ 10½ cts.

MORE, April 21—Cotton was excited to-day and closed at 10½ cts. The price of Ohio firm, but the market was 7½ cts. 5,000 bushels of Wheat changed hands and closed firm. Corn was dropping, 100 lbs. of white and yellow found purchasers at 10½ cts. Flour advanced in Rice or Rosin. Freighters were heavy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21—Cotton has advanced again, worth is worth from 10½ @ 10½ cts. The sales comprised

NEW ORLEANS, April 22—Cotton—The transactions closed 2,100 bales. The prices of the previous day sustained. The transactions ranged from 96½ @ 11½ cts.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21—Cotton, yellow, 36c, white 35c, and 34½ cts. The market is generally light.

NEW ORLEANS—The stock is generally light. The market last sales 10½ cts. Hay—The white 55c, yellow 54c. There is a good inquiry. Lime—No sales by the day. Apply to the market. Last sales 10½ cts. Sugar prices nominal. Staves—Market abundantly

[illegible]

for Western Canal, and \$6s. for Ohio. Corn at 30s. per 100 lbs. for mixed. Provisions were less active, for Spirits of Turpentine a better demand. Sugar had advanced 1s. 6 cent. The advice of the day is that there were more consols closed at 92. The auction in the bank has decreased £75,000 Sterling. A dividend from the crossing of the R. is said that the daily cotton averaged 1000 bales, and True Ordinary was quoted at 92 franes.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

—Schr. Emma Furbush, Kendall, from Rockland, and D. McKee & Co.; with lime.

—Grant, Godfrey, from Providence, R. I., to J. J. Henry Young, from Boston, to T. C. Worth, Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lut-

Agnes H. Ward, Eastern, from Washington, Willard & Curtis; with corn, oats and peas.
 Union, Kings, from Charleston, to Polce & Dudley.
 Sash, John Caldwell, Williams, from Charleston, to George Harris.
 Emma Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to E. G. G. North.
 Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Southerner, Dodd, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Sun, Bush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

CLEARED

Sash, Myrover, Jackson, for New York, by T. H. Howard, Brown, for Little River, S. C., by Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by L. L. Elliott.
 Hammer James E. Crist, Williams for Knoxville.

By J. S. Banks.
Enterprise, Dicksey, for Robinson's Land-
scaping Service.
—Brig Kentucky, Nichols, for Havana, by Adams,
with lumber and timber.
Scottish Chief, Russell, for Fayetteville, by J.

MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING AGENCY.
G. B. has appointed agents for two of the most ex-
tensive manufacturers of MARBLE MONUMENTS
IN RAILINGS in the United States, we are pre-
pared and put up, in the most approved and sub-
stantial manner, and at shorter notice, any descrip-
TIONS; also, RAILS to suit, at prices rang-
ing to \$3 per foot. Specimen books—containing
cuttings of marble and heavy—will be sent by mail
WOOD. These patterns will be found peculiarly
for Oakdale Cemetery.

J. C. & R. E. WOOD,
Contractors & Builders.

REMOVAL.
designed would respectfully inform his friends and
nears that in future he may be found at the store
of J. H. HINNEY—22 North Water street, near
Spring, where he hopes to receive a continuance
of his patronage bestowed upon him. He would al-
ways be pleased to hear from his friends, and they are all
and he would like to have his old business estab-
lishment.

A. B. McCALDER,
Boston, March 29th, 1856.

A. B. McCALDER, & J. H. HINNEY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
No. 155;

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Unbleached Cottons, (every quality);
Cottons Bleached Cottons, (every quality);
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 sheeting—cheap
HEDRICK & RYAN.

REYNOLD'S NEW BOOK.

WHITE LADY—A Romance, of Life and Love.
W. N. Reynolds, Esq., author of "Life in London," "The Medusa," "The Faust," "Eileen Mordant," "of the Courts," &c.

Published. Received and for sale at
S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NOTICE.

Reasons inducted to the subscriber, either by note or
at, will please pay up, as money must be had.
stains standing over three months, interest will be
No accounts will run longer than ninety days
THOMAS C. CRAFT.

—Tid-w. No. 48 Market st.

1990

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856.

The Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, for New Hanover county commenced its sessions in the Court House this morning. His Honor Judge Caldwell presiding.

The Democratic State Convention.
Owing to the length of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 16th inst., the Secretaries were unable to prepare them fully for publication before we left, and it was, therefore, out of our power to place them before our readers earlier than to-day.

But, leaving mere details out of the question, certain facts stand out broad and distinct. The Convention was the largest ever held in the State. The number of delegates actually present, which is, after all, the real point, was 290. So much for numbers. In unanimity, we think it surpassed any previous gathering. Thomas Bragg was the personal choice of every man present for governor—the enthusiastic choice, and, after meeting him and hearing him speak as he did speak when introduced to the Convention, all surprise at this enthusiasm was at an end. He is a man, and the man, every inch of him, and nobody dreams, for an instant, that he will fail to be elected by a majority exceeding the largest obtained by Gov. Reil. Upon this point, there was but one voice and one expression; the more enthusiastic claim some fifteen to twenty thousand—ten thousand, perhaps, would be nearer, but let us work and see how much we can give him.

Another point upon which there was found to exist perfect unanimity, was in regard to the recommendation of Franklin Pierce and James C. Dobbin. On this point the Convention was, and the Democracy of the State is, a unit. But, while this is so, the deepest respect is felt and expressed for every man of other able and worthy members of the party throughout the country, and the fullest determination shown to go for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, provided they be good Democrats, and on this head there exists a perfect assurance that none other will be presented.

On the principles of Democracy, the party is a unit. We have never known a more healthy feeling to prevail, and there is an earnestness, a disposition to work, which it required the attacks of the Know-Nothing order to bring out. There is no lukewarmness anywhere, and there is a confidence in success, and a fixed will to attain it, that nothing can resist. We shall carry the State with a rush, if we only keep up as we have started, if we are only true to ourselves.

The ball is in motion. Let it be kept rolling—Let the good of the cause be the only motto—the only motive of action. Let all merely personal matters—all merely personal likes and dislikes, be thrown aside—all little or big cliques pass unnoticed, as unworthy to disturb for one moment the harmony of the great Democratic party. Our first business is to defeat the common opponent. That done we may think ourselves, but not before. Let our only rivalries, our only contests with each other be to see who shall render the best and most efficient service to the Democratic cause. Its success will be the best reward of all who feel as we do about the matter.

The Democratic State Convention.
We call attention to the proceedings of the State Convention, which we publish in to-day's Journal. We ask that the resolutions of that Convention shall be compared with the natty-pamby wiskey-washery verbiage platforms of the Greensboro' and Philadelphia Conventions, and that the nominees may also be compared. Even in the matter of mere numbers, the Democratic Convention was nearly, if not quite one-half larger than that held at Greensboro'. We have taken the trouble to count the names of the delegates personally recorded, and find that the number of Democratic delegates exceeded the number of Know-Nothing delegates over ninety.

The resolutions having been passed—Governor Bragg having been re-nominated, and having accepted the nomination on the first day, in a capital speech—a speech both able and handsomely expressed, and the main business generally having been disposed of, very many of the delegates went off in the trains next morning, so that the attendance on Thursday was considerably less than on the day before. The morning session was enlivened by most excellent addresses by E. G. Haywood, Esq., Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, Bart. Fuller, Esq., of Cumberland, Dr. Copeland, of Northampton, and Sidney Smith, Esq., of Orange. The other gentlemen we had heard before, and always with pleasure. Mr. Smith we heard for the first, but, we trust, not for the last time. He made a most forcible and eloquent speech.

By a reference to the published proceedings, the Herald will see that it is mistaken about our young friend Mr. Styrton and the Secretaryship. He was one of the permanent Secretaries, and officiated as such, and as such his name appears signed to the report of the proceedings.

The Democrats are bound to carry the State triumphantly. Mark that.

The Peace in Europe.

Peace having been formally proclaimed between Russia and her late antagonists, the English Journals are busily engaged in the discussion of the character of that peace, and how far it and its provisions accord with the wishes and expectations of the British people. Much as peace was desired by the mercantile community, there is an evident under-current of excitement and dissatisfaction—a belief that the honor of the British arms has not been vindicated, nor her influence properly asserted—that she has been drawn into a peace by Louis Napoleon when her own conceptions of interest and honor were opposed to it, and in favour of a fuller and more vigorous prosecution of the war. The peace rejoicings were not of a popular character—they were simply official. From the London Times to the most humble provincial sheet the tone of expression is querulous—there is nothing hearty about it, it is except its distrust of "Our Allies," who, say the English, having accomplished their own ends, care for nothing else, and show an undue desire for peace and an unreasonable rejoicing at its attainment. The London Advertiser speaks out very plainly. It says that enough has transpired to justify us in characterising the peace which has just been concluded, as one which will bring discredit on the English character, which it affords no guarantee for the future independence of Turkey or the general tranquility of Europe. The treaty is an abortion. The Advertiser anticipates a renewal of the contest five years hence when England will have to stand in a state of antagonism against all the despots of the continent. The London Herald is about as bitter; even Manchester is sulky. Nobody is satisfied, and let governments do or say as they may, the *entente cordiale* between the English and French people has received a much more violent shock than it did by the affair of the Spanish marriages under Louis Philippe, for that was but an affair of dynasties and reigning families. In the present case the nation—John Bull, individually—feels himself jockeyed by his ally and betrayed by his government. The alliance was, at best, an unnatural one, which was kept together by the pressure of the war, but which can not, in any cordiality, survive the conclusion of peace. We need fear no Eng-

lish and French league against us. The people of England are tired and sick of such leagues, and neither Lord Palmerston, nor any other minister, can force them into such things, or attempt to do so, without being hurled from office. We will look into this thing further. It is one of importance to this country in the present position of affairs.

Raleigh—The Military.
One of the most pleasing incidents connected with the visit of the Democratic delegates to Raleigh, was the military display on Thursday, by the Oak City Guards, under Captain Harrison, the Independent Guards, under Captain DeCarteret, and the Raleigh Cadets, under Captain Lovejoy. These fine companies turned out as citizen soldiers, to pay a compliment to gentlemen visiting their city from all parts of the State, and also, we feel assured, to evince their high respect for and appreciation of Gov. Bragg as a gentleman and a citizen. What the politics of the members of the companies may be we are not informed; politics had nothing to do with the matter. Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, on behalf of the President of the Democratic Convention, in a neat address, invited the companies to take seats on the floor of the Commons Hall, in which the Convention was held. Captain DeCarteret replied in a few remarks, conceived in exceedingly good taste, and accepted the invitation. In the Hall the companies were welcomed—warmly and eloquently welcomed by the President, to whom Lieut. Tucker, of the Oak City Guards, responded very happily. After some remarks, of a pleasant character, from Dr. Pritchard and others, the Convention adjourned.

The military display was in every way an honor to the city, both from the fine appearance and discipline of the companies, and from the courteous manner which prompted it. We must not forget the cadets, who, if anything, surpass their grown-up brethren-in-arms. Capt. Lovejoy adorns pretty nearly the same course with his scholars as that adopted by Capt. Radcliff, of our own place.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The Steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 17th, with Liverpool dates to the 22d inst., being three days later.

The treaty of peace was formally signed at Paris on the 30th of March.

It was expected that the peace ratifications would be exchanged at Paris in three weeks.

Cotton had advanced one-eighth on the better grades; sales for the three days, 24,000 bales.

For the week ending the 23d, flour had advanced 6d. to 1s., and wheat 3d.

Consols closed at 93½—being an advance of ½.

The conclusion of peace was announced in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed. Three or four weeks must elapse before the final ratifications are exchanged. The details of the adjustment have been referred to a commission.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: A council of ministers was held at the Tuilleries at half-past 11 on the 29th and remained till 12 o'clock on Sunday the 30th. The Emperor presided, and gave his last instructions.

Count Walewski then returned to his official residence to receive the plenipotentiaries. They came at half-past 12, and after the treaty was read over, proceeded to sign it.

The moment the signatures were completed, the signal was given, and the cannon proclaimed the news. Bulletins announcing the fact were also posted throughout the city.

ENGLAND.—Parliament re-assembled on the 31st. In reply to a question, Lord Palmerston said: "The treaty of peace was signed, and it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty should be made public to all the contracting powers." The treaty was exchanged at the same time he would express his conviction that the treaty would be deemed satisfactory to England and the whole of Europe.

It would be found, he said, that the objects for which the war was undertaken had been accomplished; it would be found that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire had been secured; and that the peace was honorable to all the contracting powers; and while, on the one hand, it has put an end to a war which every friend to humanity must have naturally wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundation of a peace, he trusted, lasting and enduring.

On Monday the Lord Mayor of London made official visit to the peace from the balcony of the Mansion House, and afterwards from the Exchange. The Tower and Park guns fired a salute, and flags were generally displayed throughout the City and shipping. In most of the other cities similar displays were made, but not so much enthusiasm was shown otherwise.

FRANCE.—The latest advices from Parma report that the Austrians are preparing to march on with the utmost vigor, and everything is subjected to military dictation. The Austrian Gen. Cremieux appears to be the real governor of the city. Upwards of 300 arrests have been made. The Auditor Bordis is still alive, but there is no hope of his recovery.

ITALY.—Advices by telegraph from Trieste are to the effect that the peace has been completed without disturbance. Lord Canning was sworn in governor-general of India on the 1st of March.

The Santal districts were quiet.

A scarcity is apprehended throughout India for want of rain.

Additional News from Nicaragua—Arrival of the George Law.
New York, April 16.—The steamer George Law arrived this afternoon from Aspinwall. She brings one million and a half of gold on freight, and a large number of passengers.

The defeat of Colonel Schlessinger's command had produced the most intense excitement throughout Costa Rica, where the war against Walker is very popular. The total number of troops levied is nine thousand.

Punta Arenas is filled with troops. The foreigners are tendering their services to the government. Other Central American States are preparing for the conflict.

On about eight days Nicaragua will be invaded. The prisoners shot by the Costa Ricans were Irish and Germans.

Walker had seized the English mails from Costa Rica to Greytown.

More Fanaticism in the Church.
At the late annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Providence the following resolutions were passed by a large majority:

"Resolved, That the studied silence of the society on the subject of American slavery is unjustifiable, and we cannot recommend it to our people, or take collections in its behalf, until it manifests a readiness to speak out in its own name against other sins."

"Resolved, That, as an auxiliary, we suspend all co-operation with and support of the parent society until its policy in this respect is rectified."

For the Journal.
MISSISS. FULTON & PRICE.—I see from recent communications to the Journal, that a discussion has arisen in regard to the propriety of a nomination by the Democratic party for the office of Sheriff. This discussion involves a question of vital importance to the success of the Democratic party in this County, and one which eminently claims the calm, careful consideration of all who value its welfare and the success of its principles. It is a question of party organization, and consequently of party success. Shall we have a full, complete organization or a partial one? Shall we be timely preconcerted action, unite upon one man for the important and influential office of Sheriff, and thus secure for him the whole vote of the party, or shall we have the field open to the whole crowd of aspirants, and thus run the risk of that disgraceful consummation so devoutly to be deprecated, the election of a Know Nothing Sheriff? This is the true question at issue, without straining or exaggeration, and I am surprised that there can be two opinions on so plain a point. It seems to me that if there ever was a time when the instrumentalities of a nominating Convention were imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the occasion, it is now. As you justly observe in your editorial of the 16th inst., "the office of Sheriff is sought after with more avidity than any in the gift of the people of this section."

There are already two Democrats in the field, and I have heard of several other prominent aspirants, and unless the conflicting claims of these aspirants are adjusted by a party nomination, we may safely assume that there will be two or more Democratic candidates. For then the field will be open to all; every man will have the right to run and one can blame him if he should be several Democrats in the field, no reasonable man can doubt the result. The K. N.'s hold the balance of power in this county and must inevitably succeed in electing their candidate if there should be any serious divisions in our ranks. It seems to me then, that we should not hesitate in regard to the course which we ought to pursue. All selfish, personal considerations should be completely merged in the universal desire for the interest of the party, and the success of the party nominees.

UNION.
A portion of the Democratic party of Rocky Point, assembled at Mrs. Mary Armstrong's, on Saturday the 19th April, 1856.

On motion of Dr. McIntire, Esq., Thos. H. Tate, Esq. was elected to the Chair, and N. Bowden requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, to be to appoint three delegates to attend the county Convention, to be held at Long Creek Bridge, on the 29th of May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next Legislature.

On motion, the following gentlemen were selected to the meeting as delegates to attend said Convention: Thos. A. McLendon, Patrick H. Hand and J. N. Bowden. On motion.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to nominate a candidate for the Sheriffship.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were requested to be published in the Wilmington Journal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. H. TATE, Chairman.

J. N. BOWDEN, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting.
In pursuance of public notice, a portion of the Democratic citizens of Piney Woods District met at the election precinct on Saturday, the 19th inst.

On motion, M. C. Collins, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. L. Bordeaux was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Long Creek on the 29th of May next.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint three delegates from Piney Woods District to said Convention; whereupon the Chair appointed Wm. A. Lamb, John E. Eakes, Sr., and R. L. Bordeaux.

The delegates are to exercise their own judgment in the selection of representatives to the Legislature, so they nominate good and true Democrats.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to oppose the nomination for Sheriff in the Convention.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the editors of the Journal, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. C. COLLINS, Chairman.

R. L. BORDEAUX, Secretary.

For the Journal.
MR. EDITOR.—The Herald of Saturday charges the Democratic nominees for Commissioners of Navigation, "at least some of them," as being incompetent for the position in which their friends have seen fit to place them as candidates. We are somewhat surprised at this, as we were not before aware that all of the Board now in office were adepts in maritime affairs.

Military training is by no means the only requisite to make the able general—else, where would be the Hero of New Orleans? Nor does the mere residing on the wharf, with a painted sign-board displayed, make a man a competent officer of the efficient and faithful Commissioner of our port. Far from it. But it is equally preposterous to say that, because a citizen resides remote from the wharf, he should not have a voice in matters which can affect his interests as vitally as that of the man who is on the wharf.

The names on the Democratic ticket are men of discretion and sound judgment, and some of them of no yesterday's experience in nautical as well as maritime affairs—who have been acquainted with our harbor and river for over twenty years past, and who, should they be elected, will have but one object in view—the interests of our port.

We can assure the Herald that the ticket will not only receive the support of its own party, but of some of the prominent members of the so-called American party.

FAIR PLAY.

Third District Convention.
At a meeting of the delegates of the Third Congressional District present at the Democratic State Convention, held the 16th of April, in the Commons Hall, Raleigh, on motion, R. K. Bryan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Fulton appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman to be the selection of two delegates to represent the Third District at the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati.

The roll being called, it was ascertained that the counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, Harnett and Sampson were represented in the meeting.

On motion of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, a committee, consisting of one delegate from each county represented in the meeting, was appointed to recommend suitable delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati. The following persons composed that committee: T. S. D. McDowell, Gabriel Holmes, Geo. Houston, C. H. Coffel, James G. Cook, Needham B. Whistler, and Thos. J. Faison.

The committee reported for delegates, T. S. D. McDowell and Wm. J. Yates, Esqs. Mr. McDowell was excused, which was not granted, and the report of the committee was confirmed.

On motion, the Chair was requested to appoint alternates to the Cincinnati Convention, whereupon Thos. J. Faison, and James Fulton, were announced.

On motion of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, it was resolved that this meeting recommend to the different counties composing the Third Congressional District, the holding of county meetings and the sending of delegates to a Convention, to be held in Wilmington on Tuesday at the next County Court, for the purpose of appointing an elector and sub-electors for the Third Congressional District.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. K. BRYAN, Chairman.

JAMES FULTON, Secretary.

The Kansas Committee.

The St. Louis Republican of the 10th instant contains the following notice of this peripatetic committee:

"Hon. Mr. Howard and Hon. Mr. Shorman, members of the Kansas committee, arrived in this city yesterday, to carry out the duties of the appointment. They are at the Planters'. Some of the clerks are with them."

Gov. Reeder, or Senator Reeder—both offices cluster next fall. The snow which has fallen during the past sixty days is equal to five inches of manure. People capable of estimating matters, imagine that the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest ever harvested in this country. To estimate the value of snow upon the ground at ten millions of dollars would be a low figure.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for North Carolina assembled in the Commons Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was temporarily organized, on motion of J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, by calling Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, to the Chair; and on motion of W. W. Holden, of W. J. Yates, of Cumberland, W. V. Geffroy, of Pasquotank, and C. W. Styrton, of New Hanover, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion the counties were then called, when the following delegates appeared:

Alamance: Benj. Trolinger, S. F. Williams, Jas. R. Montague, W. G. Duke, Gani, F. J. Turner, B. F. Roney, Jno. Ireland, Benj. Hurdle, H. Harbor, P. A. Holt, J. Tappett, G. W. Crockett, John Faust.

Anson: F. E. Borer, proxy.

Bladen: T. M. McDowell, Jas. W. Lessee, John L. McMillan.

Chatham: J. W. Hackney, John Hackney, Marmaduke Williams, J. J. Williams, Henry Williams, James Burk, Isaac Williams, Benj. Hurdle, W. J. Houghton, B. K. Outlaw.

Catawba: Jas. M. Bullock, N. E. Canady, C. H. Taylor, Dr. Willis Lewis, F. B. Hester, Dr. W. C. Chatham, Chas. D. Taylor, J. D. Hicks, Jonathan M. Stone, T. L. Hargrove, John Jenkins, A. W. Venable, Thos. C. Hicks, Jno. W. Estes, W. B. Hughes, Willis Mitchell.

Cumbe: J. W. Holden, P. J. Wilson, proxies.

Cumberland: J. G. Shepherd, W. Bow, W. Alderman, B. Fuller, H. H. Harts, T. H. Massey, Robert Mitchell, Jas. G. W. Yates.

Carteret: O. S. Dewey.

Caswell: Dr. E. Williamson, W. A. Lea, Weldon Lea, Chas. J. Perry, Col. Isaac W. Caldwell, W. B. Dunn, A. T. Fuller, H. H. Harts, J. Paschall, W. D. Coppedge, W. F. Greene, H. Harris, A. H. Williams, E. A. Gupion.

Forth: Wm. H. Borer, F. E. Borer, J. E. Britton, Wm. H. Borer, J. E. Britton, Wm. H. Borer, J. E. Britton.

Franklin: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Frederick: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Greene: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Guilford: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Harnett: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Hatteras: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Heard: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Johnston: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Kanawha: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Lenoir: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Lincoln: W. J. Holden, F. J. Wilson, proxies.

Montgomery: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Person: J. J. Brooks, Dr. J. W. Hamlett, W. T. Noel.

Surry: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Swain: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Tay: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Tobacco: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Wake: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Wayne: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Yam: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Yancey: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

Zachary: J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries, J. D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. A. Jeffries.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Committee appointed on permanent organization, made the following report through their Chairman, Hon. A. W. Venable: For President of the Convention, JESSE G. SHEPHERD, of Cumberland.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, a committee of five were appointed—consisting of Dr. R. C. Pritchard, A. M. Lewis, Gen. Joseph Allison, T. L. Hargrove, and Sidney Smith, of Orange—to wait upon the military companies of the City of Raleigh, now on parade, and invite them to visit the convention.

The committee performed the duty assigned them, inviting the Oak City Guards, the Independent Guards, and the Raleigh Cadets into the Hall; and they accepted the invitation, and came up and took seats.

Mr. Lewis offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every patriotic heart is filled with emotions of pleasure and pride at the appearance and display of the Oak City Guards, the Independent Guards, and the Cadets of Raleigh, now assembled in this hall; and we assure them that they have our best wishes and feelings for their success and happiness.

The President welcomed them in a glowing and eloquent speech, and Lieut. Tucker of the Oak City Guards, responded on their behalf in his usually happy manner.

On motion, the Secretaries of this Convention were requested to inform the delegates to Cincinnati, and the Electors and their Assistants, of their appointment as such.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the North Carolina Standard for publication, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President and other officers for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties.

The President then addressed the Convention after which, on motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

W. A. LEA, President.

W. J. BLOW, Secretary.

J. D. HAWKINS, R. P. DICK, F. L. SIMPSON, W. V. GEFFROY, W. W. YATES, T. W. BRADBRUN, J. C. CANON, J. K. MARRIOTT, C. W. STYRTON.

Later from Kansas.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Advices from Kansas have been received to the 12th inst. The Free State Legislature was in session, and a Committee at Topeka was preparing a code of laws to present to the Legislature in July.

Nicaragua Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Despatches from Mr. Wheeler, our minister to Nicaragua, say that Col. Schlessinger's report was not a defeat, but a stroke of policy superintended by a superiority of numbers.

of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the only one which can form the basis of a permanent and lasting Union. That the people of the Territories, when they come to form the basis of a permanent and lasting Union, should be free to determine for themselves the character of their government.

Resolved, That we were viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we are convinced that, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to present once more to the people the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, oath-bound political associations, and to all interference and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or by the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free and equal address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, and his faithful execution of his obligations, has endeared himself to all true lovers of the country; and, while we freely acknowledge and would recognize the patriotism, the courage, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. We respect him for his experience, his wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency will be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Convention of the State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for the members of the House of Representatives; in the face of all opposition by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; and that we are opposed under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow citizens in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish, and desire to see represented in North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it should be the policy of the Convention, to be held in person for the Legislature, from time